Section I: Additional

Use section I for any additional comments or explanation you may wish to offer. Cross-reference to relevant earlier pages. See Note 15.

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#	Notes

Table E2. Homophones

Unlike Dr Johnson, the author is not unduly concerned about providing heterographs for homophones, as he believes that usually context makes the meaning clear. However, given the minimum change principle, and the fact that homophones are raisied so frequently by opponents of reform, TSR provides different spellings for most of the TS common homophones. The words listed in Table E.2 are drawn from words that are to be found in the list of 1,000 common words at https://www.wordfrequency.info/. They are also selected from https://www.sightwordsgame.com/spelling/homophones/. Generally, TSR has different spellings for most of the TS common homophones. In some cases, the spelling of one of the alternatives is revised to bring it within TSR rules (eg <grait> for <great>). Although Section E instructs the author not to list signwords in that Table, TSR (outside that list) does provide some heterographic homophones where at least one of the alternatives is a retained sign word (eg <to> and <two>).

Table F2. Accents

TSR adopts the following strategy to permit different accents to be interpreted through common graphemes.

Proper Nouns - For the moment, any word which starts with a capital letter (other than marking the start of a sentence) can be respelled at a later stage. The decision is left to the individual(s) concerned

Current Differences between US/Canadian and Commonwealth spellings
TSR generally prefers US/Can spelling. Thus <-or> over < -our> (labor), <-ize> over < -ise> (theorize) and <-yze> over < -yse>, (analyze), <-er> over <-re> (center), <-og> over <-ogue> (catalogue). BUT

In some cases, both US/Can and Commonwealth spellings will be changed as a result of TSR's rules. This is partricularly the case with doubling. Thus: <parralel> ('parallel'), <cullor> ('color').

Stress - TSR makes no special provision for stress. Accordingly, when the only difference between US/Can and other pronunciations is in the syllable to be stressed, TSR does not mark this divergence. Generally in such cases, TS spelling is preserved. People will pronounce the word with the stress that is familiar to them (eg <adult>, <opportune>, <thanksgiving>).

Loan words - Where the original (foreign) spelling of a loan word is retained, TSR's approach is not to change this but to *italicise* it showing that TSR conventions do not apply. It will remain open to English speakers to interpret these spellings in accordance with their own tradition (eg *chargé d'affaires, chaise longue* etc).

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